MATA'AFA'S EXILE ENDED. THE DEPOSED KING MAY RETURN TO

DIE IN SAMOA. Germany, Great Britain and the United states Accede to the Prayer of All Parties in the Island—The Strange Story of the Old (hief's Rebellion and Banishment.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. Loynox, July 7.-In the House of Commons today Mr. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, conneed that Germany, the United States, and England had consented to the return of

Mata afa to Samoa. The story of the events which led to the exile Mata afa and his fellow chiefs is told in meial despatches of William Blacklock, Vice-Consul-General of the United States then in charge at Samos. Malietos Laupepa had been hing through troublous times, and his family, I family of Kings for but twenty-nine generaons, a mere nothing as time goes in the tales which the old men tell in every Samoan town. the first of the Malletons, Saven, was to victorious chief who drove out the



MATA'ATA overplus of population which later established the great royalties in Hawaii, the Marquesas, Tahiti, and New Zealand. From Savoa to Laupepa the Malletoa family has held a royal sway in parts of Savali and in the Tuamasanga of Upolu. Yet it has never been held a true royal family; it has but handed down the power of a victorious chief, the right divine has not accompanied the power. Laupepa had been recognized, however, as King of Samoa by the Papalangi, by those Caucaslan risitors from beyond the horizon who have played no little part in keeping alive the dissions of the disputatious Samoans, and not once, but several times, accepted by all Samoa as King. Yet it had not been a reign of peace. shing. The hand been all too unwilling to submit and the Germans had put up the rival King, the puppet Tamasese. Laupepa hand been deported into German exile in the Marshall Islands, far to the north on the blazing sands of the equator, to the deadly swamps of the Cameroons, to Berlin. Weary with his hardships, wishing only the good of his people, Malietoa had laid down the emblems of royalty, and returned the power to the people who had given it to him. All Samon gathered on the malas of Vaila under the very veranda shadow of the Consulate of the United States. Chiefs and orators were there, the men who had the power to appoint a king; there were there in all their force of oratory the Tumua of Lupilepi with the rule of Lalongapuapua; the Tuma of Leulumoenga with the rule of Mananga; the power of the Tumansanga; the pule a Saladai, the highest authority of Gavail, and the "aiga a tai, the family of the waters, bringing from Manono and Fangaloa their voice in the deliberations. Samoa chose for the King at that gathering Mata afa, and was satisfied, and peace lay upon the vexed islands. subjects had been all too unwilling to submit was satisfied, and peace lay upon the vexed islands.

While this was doing under the clattering

While this was doing under the clattering coconauts in the heart of the South Seas, half around the world, in the capital of the German Empire that truly remarkable document was being drawn up which is cited in diplomatic councils as the "Berlin general act for the autonomy and neutrality of Samoa." In a few weeks the first copies of the paper were received, and in them it was seen that the wisdom of America, Great Britain and Germany had decided that Malieton Laupera was to be held the King of Samoa. Here was a pretty kettle of fish. Malieton had solemnly abdicated, out of his own great weariness and is the hope of doing some good thing for that Samoa which, with all his faults, he dearly loves. Samoa had chosen Mata'a, and for the first time in a generation here seemed a prospect of peace within her borders. Hurriedly and with no pomp the men of authority were reconvened and the situation laid before them. There was not a single hought of going contrary to the wish of the great powers; a mistake had innocently been made, and it must be corrected in haste, that was all. Although he was of the royal line, although his great ancestress, Galanassa, had been the first, many generations.

camoa, and wretchedly unhappy that he was dranked from his well-earned retirement to the three-roomed paince at Mulinu'u, to the monthly wages of \$48.60, and to the curt notes of the three Cossuls.

Laupepa in 1860 held all four royal titles, and for the time King of all Samoa with the exception of Mann'a. That exception he was himself willing to recognize, and does to day in the time-honored custom of Salelesi. It is a rigid law that none may make a noise in the presence of the King or may eat of his food. In the old days the transgressor would have been cheerfully clubbed. Yet in this year of grace, when a present of food is brought to Laupepa, one of his train stands erect in his presence, itself an offence, shouts in the loudest tones, ostentatiously cats of the food heaped before the king, and cries to the winds of heaven:

King of Mann'a, thou art my lord!" Well, then, Laupepa was the King of Samoa by virtue of his possession of the four royal names. First Atna took back to itself the title of Tui Atna, and by that act Malicton lost all rule over Atna and showed by withdrawing the name of Tui Aana, and ana and a large part of Savail dependent thereon was lost to the crown of Samoa.

It was to Mata'afa that these two titles were given in 1863 after they had been formally withdrawn from Malicton. Laupepa had not been willing to take all the honors from Mata'afa when he se generously offered them. Formally and officially he accepted the four royal names thrust upon him, but he insisted that his generous it will be a subject to the details of that rebellion one reads Vice-coust of the details of that rebellion one reads Vice-coustile for the details of that rebellion one reads Vice-coustile for the details of that rebellion one reads vice-coustile for the details of the rebellion one reads vice-coustile for the subject of the details have been official virgin of Vaisla led the lorest to victory with scanty elothing and an axe, how Fatu was credited with cutting off the head of a girl, how Mulinfi of the rebel

mers. Consuls are mighty in Samos, e do arise recasions when even they a higher recasions when even they a higher recasions when even they a higher recasions when even they certain weighty cases. This was assessed it was submitted to Washing-ondon, and to Berlin for settlement, lict was exile. Mata'afa and his fellows he deported to some island in the Paring the pleasure of the United States, liritain and Germany. This was and the settlement.

more rigorous, the rebels were carried to Jaluit, in the German protectorate of the Marshall Islands. There among an allen race, among surroundings with which they are utterly unfamiliar, the highest chiefs of the Samoan race have lived spart, suffering the penalty of their whelliged.

In January, 1897, King Maliston and his parlimment petitioned the Consular Board at Apis
for the return from exile of four of the bankshed
listarely way, to take any action, the petition
was amended by striking out two of he names.
Them cames a counter petition from the robe
return of all the exiles would be a good thing,
but that if only two or four were brought
back, and those chosen by the Governthack, and those chosen by the Governback, and those chosen by the Governmediate outbreak of hostilities was prevented. In October of last year there came
it is a second to the Government of Laupepothirds of the rebel ranks. Trusting that thus
only could they accomplish any good for their
exiles, the family of Mata afa submitted to the
obove they should be treated; some were for
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AMASA APPEALS TO THE LAW.

Seems to Want to Haul Up Charles A. Hes Before His Country's Tribupals.

Amasa Thornton of 102 East Twenty-sixth street went to the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court yesterday and wanted something or other done about what he said were fraudulent circulars sent to the voters of the Twentyfifth Assembly district the night before the primaries. He says that the name of Horace H. Brookway was attached to the circulars without Brockway's consent and in spite of his protest. The circular urged the voters to vote for the following candidates for the County Committee: Horace H. Brockway, Francis G. Hatfield, James W. Hawes, Charles A. Hess, Fredarick A. Ware, G. R. Manchester, Elisha K. Camp, George G. McKenzie and Edward J. Conway. The circular also declared that these candidates represented all the Republicans of he district with the exception of the "so-called Thornton gang."

In the same envelope with each circular was the following announcement, with the name of Horace H. Brockway printed at the foot of it:

"My name attached to the circular signed by Amasa Thornton and others has been attached

"My name attached to the circular signed by Amasa Thornton and others has been attached without my knowledge or consent, and I am heartily in favor of the inclosed ticket."

The "circular signed by Amasa Thornton" was one that had been issued to urge the election of the anti-Hess candidates for delegates to the County Committee. They were: Richert B. Miller, Ralph E. Langston, E. A. Feth, O. S. Parsons, Horace H. Brockway, Charles A. Peabody, J. C. O'Conor, Henry Birell and E. N. Anable.

At Mr. Thornton's request Mr. Brockway went to the police sourt and stated to Masistrate Flammer that he had not authorized the use of his name on the circular complained of, and that he had told Mr. Riess, over the telephone, not to use his name. Several voters were in court and swore that they had received copies of the circular on the morning of the day on which the primaries were held. The postmark showed that the circulars had been mailed at 0 o'clock in the evening before at the Madison avenue branch station of the Post Office, which is in the same building with the headquarters of the Republican County Committee. Thornton intimated that the circular had been sent out by Charles A. Hess and said it was a fraudulent act.

Mr. Thornton was asked if his purpose in going before a Magistrate was to get a warrant or a summons for Mr. Hess. He replied! "I don't know what I do want yet. We are right in the beginning of this thing and I first want to know what I can prove."

ITALIAN STREET DUEL.

One of the Principals Slightly Wounded-An Irish Onlooker Shot in the Arm. Tony Celatano, a laborer of 407 East 112th

street, in a duel with another Italian on Hester street yesterday afternoon, shot Peter Gerrity, an Irish jonkman of 18 Pell street. While the two Italians were at Hester and Elizabeth streets Celatano auddenly drew a revolver and streets Celatano suddenly drew a revolver and fired twice at his companion, who ran across the street and then fired back at Celatano, wounding him slightly in the sale.

Celatano's next shot struck Gerrity, who was watching the flight from the door of the corner saloon, in the right arm. Policeman Dermesheusen of the Elizabeth street station arrested Celatano and had Gerrity removed to the Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance. The other Italian made his escape on a Third avenue car. Celatano refused to tell who he was or what the quarrel was about.

Boy Drowned While Bathing

or what the quarrel was about

Peter Januario, 17 years old, of 42 Spencer street, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Wallabout Canal, foot of Clinton avenue. Brooklys. His body was recovered.

THEATRICAL NOTES. Purpose and Achievement Not Harmoniou

in "The First Cake Walk." In an experimental number of the Casino roof performance there was probably little of the work done by Paul Laurence Dunbar and William Marion. They had written a one-act comic opera. Mr. Dunbar has won reputation as poet of negro life and character. Mr. Marion has been a serious student of music for several years. They set out to write something characteristic of their race in words and music. It was to receive whatever aid might come from an interpretation by pegro singers and actors. Thus "The First in the last century. The master of the Castle-wood estates, to settle a rivalry in love between two of his slaves-one a house servant and dandy, the other a farm clod-proposes that the two men shall exhibit their qualifications to serve in his household. The valet has protest ed against such a reward to his rival, who has shown courage under circumstances which be trayed the cowardice of the other. The field hand, to prove that he can acquire the necessary elegance, undertakes to walk as gracefully as the other, Mr. Dunbar says that he had heard from old negroes the tradi-tion that the cake walk began in tion that the cake walk began in this way. His purpose was to present the subject with the humor and poetry possible to comic opera, and Mr. Marion, who has studied composition under famous masters, wanted to prove that he could treat the themes of negro music in a way that was characteristic as well as musicianly. Whether they could have accomplished their purpose under favorable circumstances was not settled. "The First Cake Walk" as given was a crude afterpiece, which had as slight a basis as these things usually possess. It was merely a cake walk which an old woman got up for her son. It was presented without scenery, and the performers were the customary costumes of such affairs. It began with some coon songs in which Mr. Marion doubtless had no hand. There was quite as surely no evidence of Mr. Dunbar's participation in the text of them. They were merely the ordinary coon ditties—very ordinary. The first sign of the composer's work came in a chorus which was melodious, musicianly, and touched to some extent with the qualities that are commonly attributed to negro music. The same was true of a song for a woman's voice with an original accompaniment by the chorus. A duet which introduced the competition had a distinctive quality, but the performers were unable to sing it. The number which showed both the composer and librettist to the best advantage was a sole and chorus describing the effect on a gathering of negro preachers of the unexpected apparition of a chicken. That was acatly humorous in words, while its music did most to establish Mr. Marion's ability to compose negro music above the average of the pervading coon song. Its verses as well as its air lay wholly beyond the powers of its interpreters. Future attempts by these writers had best not be intrusted to their own race. There were indications that they may accomplish the task they have set for themselves. But this was scarcely suggested by "The First Cake Walk." As a voelferous, lively negro atterpiece, however, if proved a success. It is doubt this way. His purpose was to present

President McKinley is a character in a melodrama, "Knobs o' Tennessee," played at a cheap theatre in Chicago. He is made a figure n a scene wherein the father of a convicted distiller of illicit whiskey appeals to him for elemency. Mr. McKinley holds out stubbornly against arguments that the tax on whiskey is wrong, but when the petitioner, who wears the uniform of the Grand Army of the Republic boasts of a deed of valor done in his presence at Gettysburg, his Excellency asks: "Were you that man?" The veteran says he is. "Then," and the President strikes an attitude, "in the name of the United States of America I pardon your son." From a moral and legal point of view that climax may be weak, but as an appeal One of the London music balls is getting

from Odell Williams a sketch of Yankee charac ter, and judging from that actor's manner of

ter, and judging from that actor's manner of depiction the New Enland farmer on view is of the type given by the late John Owens and the present Denman Thomisson

A military drama was written some years ago by Capt. Charles King, Amy Sutherland and Emma Sheridan in collaboration. It was called "Fort Frayne," and subsequently King made a novel of it. The play was performed so badly last year in Chicago by a stock company that its fallure was deemed irretrievable, but now in San Francisco, with an adequate production and the war spirit as an aid, it is said to have made a strong success.

Was it by typographical error or by cunning device that the overture from "Zampa" was billed as "Tampa" in Dan Godfrey concerts, and a selection from "The Barber of Seville" was misprinted "Manila?" The advertising value is developed in the correction.

The quality of the vaudeville in the theatre opened at Camp Alger is so very bad that, as a soldier writes to The Sux, "it makes the boys long to get away to all the horrors of war."

Ambrose Park, South Browley, is open this week, with Gimore's Band making the music, and with athletic sports chief among the amusements.

A friend of the twin sisters Abbott writes to

ments.
A friend of the twin sisters Abbott writes to THE Sun that it was Bessle, and not Jessle, who attracted Jean de Reszke at a concert aboard ship on the way to London, and through the tenor's kindness has since been under musical culture.

the tenor's kindness has since been under musical culture.

Victor Herbert says that he finds so much appreciation of the best music in his audiences at Manhattan Beach that he has made a programme for this evening exclusively of ultra classical compositions.

It is said that Oscar Hammerstein will receive about \$3,300 from the performances given for him last week.

To find performers capable of making long yaudeville programmes entertaining throughout is a problem which managers find it hard to solve. Short plays help out the continuous theatres, and the music halls are turning to burlesques. These will be a feature at Koster & Bial's next winter, and for the company there Josie Hall and Henry Slavin are engaged.

Although Rhea, who was to have acted with Louis James and Frederick Warde next winter, but who has decided not to return to this country, has been acting in English fifteen years, she has not acquired the intonation of our tongue, and her account has kept her almost unintelligible. One of her last appearances in Brooklyn as Neil Guzune. Then her familiarity with the language seemed about as scant as it had been long ago at Booth's in "Adrienne Lecouveur." In her own country she was little known, and the conspleuous years of her career were spent here. Kathryn kidder will take her place in the triumvirate of actors.

COUNTERFEIT TEN DOLLAR NOTE It Is of the Series of 1880 and Is More Than

Ordinarily Well Executed. WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The Treasury Department to-day received a new counterfeit ten iollar note, which is rather dangerous. The note came from Mr. John Holler of New York. Its description is as follows:

Series of 1880; check letter C; plate number

Series of 1880; check letter C; plate number 8; J. Fount Tillman, Register; D. N. Morgan, Treasurer; small scalloped carmine seal; portrait of Webster.

It is apparently printed from photo-mechanical plates, more than ordinarily well executed, on two pieces of paper pasted together, between which slik threads have been distributed. The numbering of the note is of fairly good color, but out of alignment, and the flgures are poorly formed. The white outlines of the photographed original numbers can be discerned beneath the counterfeit. The seal is too dark, being red instead of light carmine. The back of the note has a good general appearance, but much of the lathe work is blurred and indistinct. The silk threads used are too heavy and not well distributed. The number of the note at hand is A13277084. This counterfeit is well calculated to deceive persons not expert. No attempt has been made to "doctor" or give the note the appearance of age.

Andrews May Not Be Chicago's School Super

CHICAGO, July 7 .- President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University is no longer con-sidered a factor in the Board of Education situation. The admission was made yesterday that he had refused to continue longer a candi-date for Squerintendent of Schools here, as he desired the place only in the event of a practically unanimous election. It is under-stood that he will be asked to reconsider his

Builstones Six Inches Deep.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 7 .- Hailstones as big as hickory nuts covered the ground along the road hetween Churchtown and Spring Grove, in Caernaryan township, this county, to-day. At some places the hull was fully six inches deep and lay for several hours. Wheat and oats were beaten down, fruit stripped from trees and to-bacco cut to pieces. The damage was enor-mous.

Sheriff Kills Outlaw Votaw.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 7.-Sheriff George Coulter of Boyle county and Chief of Police Helm Danville found R. Votaw, who killed two men and wounded two women at came meeting in Cornishville on Sunday night, at Parkville early this morating. When Yotaw attempted to draw a revolver Sheriff Coulter shot him in the breast with buckshot, killing him instantly. 8

RICH WOMAN KIDNAPPED?

FORCIBLY TAKEN FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL TO A SANITARIUM.

Kept There Two Months-Belensed by the
Supreme Court, She Gets a Summons
for Her Brother, Who Apparently Had
Her Confined to Prevent Her Marrying.

Miss Harriet L. Chandler, a wealthy Milwankee woman, has applied to the authorities of
this city for a warrant for the arrest of her
brother, Samuel J. Chandler, a note broker of
146 Broadway, who lives at Riverdale, on the
Hudson. Miss Chandler accuses her brother
of Minapping her and causing her to be detained in a sanitarium for over two months
when there was nothing the matter with her

"Miss Chandler's flancé has peen distracted"

"Miss Chandler's flancé has peen distracted" when there was nothing the matter with her and no legal reason why she should be confined. She says that she was kidnapped from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in broad daylight, in the presence of hundreds of people. A patient in the sanitarium, to whom she told her story, on being discharged carried a letter to her counsel, and the res in was habeas corpus proecedings and an order from Justice Freedman of the Supreme Court for the immediate release of Miss Chandler.

Miss Chandler went to the West Fifty-fourth

Street Police Court yesterday morning with her counsel, Ellis B. Southworth of 120 Broadway. and applied for a warrant for the arrest of he brother. She was forced to take this step, she said, from fear of another attempt on her liberty by her brother. Magistrate Flammer was amazed at the story Miss Chandler told, and said, when it was finished, that it was almost incredible that such a thing could happen in New York. He issued a summons for Chandler and said he would decide whether a warrant was necessary after he had heard his side of the story. This is the story told to the Magistrate by Miss Chandler:

"My mother and I spent part of the winter travelling in Florida. Our home is in Milwaukee, and we decided to spend several days in New York before going there. We arrived here on April 15 and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I saw my brother several times, but hadn't the alightest intimation of any such action as he afterward took. I'm sorry to say that my mother knew of it, but failed to warn me.

"On the morning of April 20 I had an appointment at Lord & Taylor's dry goods store to try on a gown that I had ordered several days before. That morning at 11 o'clock my mother said she was going out to do some shopping and told me to hurry and get ready, as she'd go to Lord & Taylor's with me. In a few ninutes we went downstairs together and passed out of the ladies' entrance. There was a closed carriage at the curb, which my mothe pointed to saving it had been ordered for us As we generally used a cab for our shopping tours I thought nothing of this, and stepped into the vehicle.
"I heard some one get in behind me, and

supposed, of course, that it was my mother, When I got seated and looked around I saw that it was a stout woman whom I had never seen before. She sat down beside me without a wor." I before I had recovered from my surpri. .wo rough-looking men had stepped into the carriage and closed the door behind them. They sat on the opposite seat without a word, and the next moment the horses were going toward Fifth avenue at a great rate of

"It was all done so quickly that I hadn't a chance to put in a word, but I suddenly jumped up and asked what they meant by such conduct. The woman told me to keep quiet and I would not be harmed, but that if I made a fuss the men would be obliged to keep mequiet the best way they could. I began asking them ques-

men would be obliged to keep mequiet the best way they could. I began asking them questions about the whereabouts of my mother, where we were going, and why I was being taken off in such unceremonious fushion. They didn't answer me at all until I said that I would make an outery unless they stopped at the Windsor Hotel and gave me a chance to communicate by telephone with some of my friends. This they agreed to do, but when we reached the hotel they drove right on, the woman warning me not to scream on penalty of being gaged for the rest of the trip.

"After that I made no disturbance, seeing that they were determined to carry me off and were ready to use violence if it was necessary. We finally reached an institution which I afterward learned was St. Saviour's Sanitarium at I had been earried away. A man who seemed to be in charge said that I had been regularly committed there as an habitual drunkard by a Justice of the Supreme Court. I asked to see the commitment papers, but they said the lawyer of the sanitarium hadn't sent them up yet.

"Then they ordered me to go upstairs to a room which had been prepared for me. I refused to go, but yielded when they said that the two men would carry me up unless I went peacefully. The room was a small, scantily furnished affair, with one small grated window in it. I was locked in that room until May 17, almost a month. I asked repeatedly to see the papers giving the institution authority to detain me, but was put off with excuses. Finally, on May 17, they showed me the papers. They were signed by Supreme Court. Justice Cohen, but I noticed that they were dated April 22, which was two days after I was kidnapped.

"My request to communicate with a lawyer was refused, and all letters I wrote were inter-

but I noticed that they were dated April 22, which was two days after I was kidnapped.

"My request to communicate with a lawyer was refused, and all letters I wrote were intercepted. On June I my brother called on me. He told me that I had been carried off at his advice, and that he had engaged the carriage, the two men and the woman. The letters I had written to my mother during my confinement, he said had been sent to him by the authorities of the sanitarium, and he had destroyed them, as he didn't want my mother disturbed. I finally got word to Mr. Southworth here of my predicament, and he secured my release on a writ of habeas corpus on June 23.

Miss Chandler didn't explain why her brother had had her carried off, and Magistrate Flammer didn't ask her, but her lawyer threw some light on that point later in the day when seen by a reporter. In the meantime the lawyer went out on a hunt for Chandler to serve the summons, which was made returnable in the afternoon. He found that Chandler had an office with Melaughlin Bross, a broke-rage firm at 146 Broadway. A member of the firm said that Chandler had gone to Milwaukee on Wednesday to see his mother, who was ill, and had left word that he would be back to Monday next. Lawyer Southworth immediately went back to the court and had the summons extended until Monday. It will be served on Chandler the moment he comes back to town.

The story told by Lawyer Southworth in his office in the Equitable building yesterday is as follows:

"My connection with this case was largely a

chandler the moment he comes back to town.

The story told by Lawyer Southworth in his office in the Equitable building yesterday is as follows:

"My connection with this case was largely a matter of chance, and I am dependent for my information on Miss Chandler. One point that seems to be established beyond a doubt is that Miss Chandler was taken by force to this sanitarium without any legal process, for it is a matter of record that the commitment issued by Justice Cohen was not applied for until two days after the woman had been carried off.

"There happened to be a woman patient in the sanitarium without my legal process, for it is a matter of record that the commitment issued by Justice Cohen was not applied for until two days after the woman had been carried off.

"There happened to be a woman patient in the sanitarium with whom I am acquainted, and she became interested in Miss Chandler's story. She offered to carry word of her predicament to me when she left, and did so. That's how I came into the case. There seems to be no doubt but what Mrs. Chandler sanctioned the carrying off of her daughter, but that has no bearing on the present action, for Miss Chandler makes complaint only against her brother. She doesn't even desire his punishment, but feels that it is the only way to insure her future safety.

"Miss Chandler was committed to the asylum as an habitual drunkard. The numes of two physicians were signed to an affidavit of her condition. One of these physicians. I believe, never saw her until after she reached the sanitarium. The other has seen her but twice in three years. Her brother's affidavit was of a most extraordinary character. It set forth that the defendant had been addicted to the use of liquor during the past ten years. It made no specifie complaint of recent inebriety, and Miss Chandler's home address was given to Miss Chandler.

"I applied for a writ of habeas corpus as soon as I heard of Miss Chandler's immediate release. John B. Pine of the Wall street appeared for the sanitarium an

The drowled satisfies assistance countries in the drowled satisfies countries in North Shields, and satisfies an another countries in the drowled satisfies countries in North Shields, England.

The body of Michael Killelea was found in Gowanus Canal yesterday. He was 27 years old and lived in North Shields, England.

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brother objecting to her marriage I do not know.

"Miss Chandler's flancé has been distracted ever since she disappeared. He has searched the hospitals, police stations, and asylums for her, but never succeeded in getting the slightest trace of her. Miss Chandler is now registered at the Grand Union Hotel with her maid, but, for a few days, she will stop with friends on account of the publishty given her misfortunes."

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel nothing was known of the alleged kidnapping of Miss Chandler. She and her mother stayed there for a few days in April, it was said. At the Grand Union Hotel it was said that Miss Chandler and her maid registered there hast Tuesday, but had gone away for a few days, although retaining their rooms. heir rooms. John B. Pine, counsel for St. Saviour's Sani-arium, made the following statement to a re-

tarium, made the following statement to a reporter yesterday:

"I regret for all concerned that the matter is attaining publicity. The family of the lady is of the highest standing. As we were told by the mother and brother, Miss Chandler has long been addicted to the excessive use of alcohol and morphine. It is stated that she was under the influence of them when taken from the hotel." The opinion of Justice Freedman in the case of Miss Chandler, when he ordered her release, was published in the New York Law Journal of June 29.

DENS FOR THE NEW ZOO.

Levi P. Morton, for the Zoological Society,

Submits Plans to the Park Board. President Levi P. Morton of the New York Zoblogical Society submitted to the Park Commissioners yesterday for their approval plans for the construction of houses and dens in the proposed zoological park in the borough of the Bronx. "Notwithstanding the fact that up to this date," Mr. Morton wrote, "the city of New York has not been able to provide for South Bronx Park the surface improvements neces sary to the existence of the zoological park, the Zoölogical Society has decided to proceed at once with the erection of such of its accommodations for animals as it is possible to provide. The society adopts this course to avoid loss of valuable time."

The plans, which were approved by the Park Commissioners, were for the following structures:

ures:
Winter house for birds, 53 by 66 feet, of pressed brick, with roof of slate and glass, cost \$15,000, to contain wading birds and other varieties, and in winter all the tropical birds of

with a rouge of circles, 33 by 90 feet, or the flying cage.
The great flying cage, 75 by 150 feet and 50 feet high, frame of wrought iron pipe covered with wire netting, to cost \$5,000, will inclose two small forest trees and contain a miscelianeous collection of such large and showy birds as herons, egrets, ibises, gulls and tree ducks.
Northern elk house, cost \$1,000, 33 by 44 feet, with a wooden frame having a covering of bine slab with the bark on.
Wolf dens, a group of four open-air dens, each inclosure to be 32 by 48 feet and surrounded by eage work, with sleeping dens of wood and rock against a ledge of rock.
Bear dens, a series of nine open-air dens, with average dimensions of 32 by 70 feet, each inclosure surrounded by heavy cage work and to have a sleeping den of wood and stone and a pool for buthing.
Two groups of elght open-air dens for foxes, with suitable shelter dens.
According to the present plans of the society the 'Zoologicai Garden will be opened to the publle sometime next spring. The buildings thus far provided for, however, comprise only a small part of the entire plant, and it will take at least five years to convert the 251 acres of land set aside for the purpose in Bronx Park into the largest zoological garden in the world. The territory embraced therein comprises the beautifully wooded country on both sides of the Bronx River, and the ground has been so laid out that not a single tree will be sacrifleed. The natural features of the park will be revered as far as possible.

There will be nine large and nine small buildings, and in them will be kept all sorts of animals, birds, and reptiles that will live in this climate. The society has not as yet purchased any animals, but it is in constant communication with dealers all over the world, and the city will contribute \$125,000 lesides the land. The society has already raised \$195,000, and it expects to have no difficulty in collecting the balance. Its present membership is 623, but a plan is now under consideration to raise the number to

MAYOR FAVORS RICYCLE PATHS. School Sites That Won't Be Bought Because of the Debt Limit Vision.

A resolution was introduced in the Board of Estimate yesterday allowing the Commissioner of Highways to spend \$50,000 in laying asphalt strips to make bieyele paths which will connect the Thirty-fourth street and Ninety-second street ferries with the macadam roads of Queens county. Mayor Van Wyck, who is a wheelman, was in favor of appropriating the sum named without delay. Comptroller Coler, however,

was in favor of appropriating the sum named without delay. Comptroller Coler, however, suggested that the matter be referred to him for investigation and report. He said he was not opposed to the appropriation, but that it was only right and proper that the Finance Department should have an opportunity to investigate.

The Mayor and the Corporation Counsel apparently were not pleased at the idea of delay, but they submitted to the Comptroller's suggestion. He promised to have the report ready to-day, when a special meeting of the board will be held to pass the appropriation. Corporation Counsel Whalen submitted an opinion that bonds could not be issued to pay for the expenses of acquiring park and school sites if the title to them had not been vested in the city prior to Jan. 1. because when consolidation took place the city exceeded its constitutional debt limit. This opinion will cause the abandonment of the proceedings for the acquirement of several school sites, among them being one in Sixty-fifth street, the cost of which is estimated at \$140,-100; one at Jorome avenue and 181st street, \$28,000, and one in Sixth street, between Avenues B and C, \$25,732. Upon the recommendation of Comptroller Coler the board refused to grant the request of the trustees of the College of the City of New York, who asked for an additional appropriation of \$20,000. The board appropriated \$40,000 for a new pumping station on Riker's Island; \$32,000 for new sewers in Brookiya, and \$55,000 for the preparation of the site for the Heine Fountain, which is to be erected at 161st street and Mott avenue.

Ex-Police Board's Post-Mortem Session. The defunct Moss Police Board met in Mulberry street yesterday in accordance with an order of the Court of Appeals directing it to order of the Court of Appeals directing it to wind up its work as canvassers of the vote at last November's election. The contest for the Presidency of lichmond borough was left over, and George Cronwell having been declared elected the old board was required to issue a certificate of election to him. This it did after a ten minutes' session at which Messrs, Moss, Smith, and Parker made a quorum, Mr. Andrews, who was the fourth Commissioner, being at the front with his regimest.

The certificate was taken away by Mr. Cromwell's counsel, to be filed with the City Clerk, as the law requires, and the three Commissioners forthwith became "Exes" once more. Gen. Smith heaved a sigh of relief and said that he wouldn't take any civil office again, no matter what the salary.

Bright and Cheerful Cars for the Brooklyn Elevated.

A force of men are at work in the repair shops at the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge putting the finishing touches to a large number of new cars that were built for service on the Brook cars that were built for service on the Brooklyn Elevated road. The new cars are a little
longer than the ones now in use and are somewhat narrower than the bridge cars. They are
finished inside in birdseye maple. They are
equipped with a new system of lighting that
will make it possible to read a paper at night.
The outside of the cars are finished in a dark
marcou, while about the upper window casings
the cornices are trimmed in silver. The cars
will be run just as soon as the cable grip and
third rail appliances of the bridge are in place.

Rodies of Two Drowned Men Recovered. The body of Frank J. Chambers, third and neer of the British steamship Sportsman, lying at the foot of Joralemon street, Brooklyn, was found near the vessel yesterday. On Sunday he went in bathing and was selzed with cramps, He drowned before assistance could reach him. He was 21 years old and lived in North Shields,

ACTORS ALLEGED ABDUCTORS.

They Infatuate Two Orange Girls, Who Join Them Here-One Arrested.

Otto Leonard, who said he was a variety actor, was charged in Jefferson Market Court resterday with abducting Ella Littlefield, who is 16 years old. The girl and an elder sister Emma, who live at the Manslon House, Orange, N. J., which is kept by their mother, became infatuated with Leonard and another actor when the two appeared, some weeks ago, in a performance given for charity at Orange. Some days ago, according to Mrs. Littlefield's store the girls received a letter from Leonard and left home. The police were notified and on Wednesday night Ella was found by Detectives Larkin and Walsh of the Fifth street station in Leonard's room, at 238 Fifth street. When arrested Ella said that her sister Emma had been with her and had gone out with the other actor, whose name was Pope. Magistrate Mott held Leonard in \$2,000 bail for further examination and the girl was put in charge of Gerry Agent Agnew, to be held as a witness. The police are looking for the elder sister and her companion.

TAN SHOES AT A POLICE TRIAL

The New Manual Will Prescribe That Black

Shoes Be Worn with the Uniform. A roomful of policemen was agog yesterday with expectation to see what would happen when Patrolman Charles J. Shields of the Centra Park squad came before Commissioners Hess and Sexton wearing tan shoes with his uniform. The thing was unprecedented, but it is not expressly forbidden by the rules, because the rules were made before tan shoes were invented. Nothing happened, as Shielda dis-creetly kept his feet out of range, and the orowd was disappointed. Later on Chief Devery heard of it, and, find-Later on Chief Devery heart of it, and, inding no rule bearing upon tan, immediately had one made. It will appear in the new manual, and will prescribe a black shine with uniform always. Thus a point of department etiquette was settled by Policeman Shields's tan shoes.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAO-THIS DAY. Sun rises.... 4 38 | Sun sets.. 7 52 | Moon rises.10 16 HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov.Isl'd.11 43 | Hell Gate.. 1 86

Arrived-THURSDAY, July 7. Ss Bremen, Reimkasten, Bremen June 25, Southampton 27th. Se Lahn, Pohle, Bremen June 28, Southampton

ss Lann, Fonie, Bremen June 28, Bout Pith.
Ss Patria, Rauer, Hamburg June 28,
Ss Kaiser Wilhelm II., Hogemann, Genos.
Ss Herald, Falsen, Port Antonio,
Ss Axminster, Lynas Mazarelli.
Ss Coleridge, Salter, Rio Janeiro.
Ss Nordkyn, Beer, Hamburg,
Ss Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah.
Ship Eiginshire, Hannah, Rochefort.
Ss Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk.
Bark J. H. Marsters, Frank, Perto Cortes.
Brig Curacao, Olsen, San Domingo.

Sa Trave, from New York, at Bremen.
Sa Dominie, from New York, at Para.
Sa Indrapura, from New York, at Blanghai,
Sa Energia, from Shanghai for New York, at Buen.
Sa Critic, from New York, at Dundee,
Sa Europe, from New York, at London.
Sa Fuerat Bismarck, from New York, at Southamp-

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

he Fuerat Biamarck, from New York, at Bouthampton.

Ri Ibex, from New York, at Palmouth.

Ri Ibex, from New York, at London.

Ri Paninsula, from New York, at Lisbon.

Ri Elloe, from New York, at Archangel.

Ri Herschel, from New York, at Santon.

Ri Island, from New York, at Santon.

Ri Island, from New York, at Genoa.

Ri Histon Queen, from New York, at Antwerp.

Ri Buffon, from New York, at Hamburg.

Ri Sardina, from New York, at Hamburg.

Ri Sardina, from New York, at Hamburg.

Ri Ritanarly, from New York, at Hamburg.

Ri Allanca, from New York, at Olon.

Bark Firth of Lorne, from New York, at Dunedin.

Ss Cevic, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head. Sa Kansas City, from New York for Bristol, passed srow Head, Sa Betty, from Girgenti for New York, passed Gib-raltar, Sa Miemae, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Mizard. Ss Colorado, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Salled From Forkion Forts.

Sa Rotterdam, from Rotterdam for New York,
Sa Germanic, from Queenstown for New York,
Sa Christoffers, from Bremerhaven for New York,
Sa Dilke, from Stettin for New York,
Sa Britannis, from Marssilles for New York,
Sa St. Niman, from Amey for New York,
Sa St. Niman, from Amey for New York,
Sa Boadicea, from London for New York,
Sa Manitoba, from London for New York,
Simp Otto, from Cuthaven for New York,
Ship Otto, from Cuthaven for New York,
Ship Hainant, from Nordenhamn for New York,

Sa El Mar, from New Orleans for New York. OUTGOING STRAMSHIPS. Vessel Sails, 2 00 P M 12 00 M 2 00 P M Delaware, Charleston Sail To-Morrose Laughton, La Guayra.... Chalmette, New Orleans... Sail Tuesday July 18 INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Llandaff City Swansea
Chalmette New Orleans.
Campania Liverpool
Liverno. Hamburg
Goo. W. Clyde Jacksonville.
Irrawaddy. Port Spain
Nacocches Savannah Due Saturday, July 9.

Michigan London Munificent Gibraitar El Paso New Orleans Hindoo Hull Due Sunday, July 10. Due Monday, July 11.Liverpool...... Due Tuesday, July 12. ordland Antwerp.
wnee Liverpool Charleston.... Pawnee..... Algonquin... Due Wednesday, July 18. Swanses
Glasgow
Hamburg
Hull
Gibraltar
Dundee
New Orleans loston City... speria...

Business Motices.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhesa. 25c. a bottle.

MARRIDO VOSS-ABBOTT.-At Saugerties, N. Y., Thursday,

July 7, 1898, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Thomas Cole, rector, Florence May Abbott of Kingston, England, and George Adalbert Voss of New York. Paris and London papers please copy.

DIMID.

BINSSE.—Suddenly, at sea, on board the La Bourgogne, Mary Emily, eldest daughter of the late Louis B. Binsse. A requiem mass will be said on Saturday, July 9. at St. Rose of Lima's Church, Short Hills, N. J.,

on the arrival of train leaving Christopher st. at 9:10 A. M. ISNEROS .- On the 7th inst., at the Windsor Hotel, New York city, Francisco Javier Cianeros, civil engineer, beloved father of Maria and Emma Cianeros.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's Sun. Please omit flowers. EIB .- Suddenly, at South Eglemont, Mass.,

John L. Leib and daughter of Charles H. Haswell. Funeral from her late residence, 141 West 131st st., Priday, July 8, at 11 A. M. Interment BYAN.-On Wednesday, July 6, at her residence

255 West 64th st., Agnes K., beloved wife of Wil-

liam M. Ryan and daughter of the late Thomas H. and Mary C. Geraty. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th av., between 50th and 51st sts., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M. Belatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Calvary

New Publications.

SOFT-VOICED MRS. PLACE.

HER TESTIMONY AT HER TRIAL FOR KILLING HER STEPDAUGHTER.

Her Answers to Vital Questions Frequently Lapsed Into Incoherent Murmurs-Her Cross-Examination a Surprisingly Mild Ordenl-Lawyers to Sum Up To-Day. In her own behalf Mrs. Martha W. Place took the witness stand yesterday before Judge Hurd in the County Court, Brooklyn, and probably no accused murderess ever came off so lightly on cross-examination. Her defence to the charge of murdering her 18-year-old stepdaughter. Ida Place, at 598 Hancock street, on Feb. 7, is that the girl died of causes with which the defendant is in no way connected. Police and other witnesses had testified on Wednesday that the girl was found in her room dead, with bedglothing wrapped around her head and gas issuing from two unlighted burners. There were acid burns on her face. Mr. Place had

ened to leave the house.

Such was the evidence that Mrs. Place was called upon to face when she took the stand vesterday. She carried herself with remarksble coolness. Before she was called Dr. Alfred C. Henderson, who made the autopsy of the girl's body, testified that she had been blinded by acid and then sufficented, and that there were marks of violence. Dr. Harry Endon testified that pyrogaltic acid, which is used by photographers, would produce the effect upon the eyes seen in the dead girl's case. Mr. Place is an amateur photographer and keeps acids in the house. That ended the prosecution's case, and Lawyer Van Iderstine, after bidding the jury remember that Mrs. Place was not on trial for the assault on her husband, said that the defence would prove that Ida Place was asphyxiated, and that Mrs. Place had nothing to do with her death. He then called the defendant to the stand.

been assaulted with an axe by the accused and

had his skull fractured. Mrs. Place and Ida

had frequently quarrelled, and both had threat-

Those in the courtroom saw a small rather slight woman, dressed in black, with a face of the New England type, thin, long-nosed, sharpchinned and showing the line of the bones too clearly under the meagre flesh. Observed from both sides the face was seen to be markedly asymmetrical, and, while it was equable in expression, there were lines in the forehead and about the eyes telling of a devastating strength of temper. From such a face one would expect the woman's voice to be rasping and nasal; therefore it was a surprise to hear her speak in a soft, pleasing, faltering voice, clear in tone, but so subdued in enunciation that at times it was almost impossible to follow her words. Not once did she raise her voice to a high ritch, and often it died away in an unfinished phrase, amid indistinguishable murmurs. Appearance, manner and voice indicated little or no emotion beyond that of discomfort over her position as the centre of interest to so

or no emotion beyond that of discomfort over her position as the centre of interest to so many eyes.

In answer to her counsel's questions she briefly described herself as Martha Place, 44 years old, born in New Brunswick, N.J. In the fall of Pd'she gave up her work as a dressmaker to become housekeeper for Mr. Place, whom she married in 1885. She was arrested on Feb. 7.

Q.—Tell the jury what happened on that day.
A.—After breakfast I asked Place for money, and he refused me. Then I went out, and when I returned I found Ida in the parior reading. We had some words.

Q.—What was said between you? A.—She said, "I'm very tired of quarrelling," I said, "I'm very tired of quarrelling," I said, "Very well; I'm going away." At that she picked a half-smoked eigarctle from the waste basket and threw it at me. Then I went away.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—To my own room to pack my trunk and get my things in order. I paid the servant, sent her for an expressman and told her she could leave. I had had a headache and got some salts from Mr. Place's room. I stood in the bathroom mixing the sails to drink when Ida came to the door and said, "Don't go: I'll go."

Then we quarrelled a little and she slammed the door, knocking the glass out of my hand. That is the last I saw of her. She had on a bicycle skirt then. She went into her room. At 4:30 a friend called and I went downstairs.

"Now, Mrs. Place," said her lawyer, "you are here charged with the murder of Ida Place. I want you to tell the jury whether or not you are guilty."

In the same calm, soft tone which she had used throughout the woman said, turning her body a little to the left, where the jury sat:

"I am not guilty."

Assistant District Attorney McGuire took her in land for cross-examination.

Q.—What was the sum of money which you wanted from your husband that morning? A

in hand for cross-examination.

Q.—What was the sum of money which you wanted from your husband that morning? A.

—Twenty dollars.

Twenty dollars.
Q.-You had money. Was it because of \$20 that you decided to leave your husband? A.-Well, we had had difficulties.
Q.-Why didn't you tell him that you were going to leave? A.-He wouldn't have let me go. Q.—How could be have prevented? A. (falter-ingly)—He might have kept me in. He tried to

3 00 P M
3 00 P M
3 00 P M
3 00 P M
10 00 A M
10 00 B M
10 0 P M
10

hensible. Q.-Where were you when you heard your husband come home? A.-Upstairs in my

hensible.

Q.—Where were you when you heard your husband come home? A.—Upstairs in my room.

Q.—Did you have an axe with you or did you get that in the cellar?

Noisody could understand the reply to this, and the counsel for the defence interposed an objection. After some discussion Judge Huri informed the witness that she need not give any answer tending to incriminate or degrade her. This served her for a bulwark. Fixing her eyes on a spot on the floor some ten feet from her seat, she kept them firmly fixed there and either made no reply at all to the next dozen questions or merely murmured what seemed to be self-communicative comments. The questions were in regard to her getting the axe and attacking her husband with it. Not until the cross-examiner switched off from this subject did she lift her eyes and give her attention to his questions. The examination proceeded as follows:

Q.—To you remember saying afterward that you had thrown acid in lds's face? A.—I may have said powder. I didn't say acid.

Q.—You had committed no crime up to that time? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You were not afraid of arrest? No, sir.

Q.—Then why did you strike down with an axe the first person you met? Objected to and objection sustained.

Some little time was taken up with the witness's letter written from jail in which she said:

The horrible news has spread. I should prefer death to it. Will's threatening had driven me to desperation." She explained that by "the horrible news has spread. I should prefer death to it. Will's threatening had driven me to desperation." She explained that by "the horrible news has spread. I should prefer death to it. Will's threatening had driven me to desperation." She explained that by "the horrible news has spread. I should prefer death to it. Will's threatening had driven me to desperation, was her categories of the point of view of diagnosis. The examination. Then the witness was dismissed. General comment in the courtroom was tooker examination. The new as dismissed. General comment in the courtroom wa

Bangs Divorced Now for Keeps.

Emile R. Bangs of this city has been notified that for the second time the County Court sitting at Fargo, N. D., has decided that he is entitled to a divorce from his wife, Camilla Tuesday, July 5, 1898, Lillie B. Haswell, wife of | Bangs. Mr. and Mrs. Bangs formerly lived at Bangs. Mr. and Mrs. Bangs formerly lived at Greenvillo, N. J. Mr. Bangs brought an action for an absolute divorce in Fargo in January, 1847. It was impossible to serve Mrs. Bangs with a summons, although efforts were made in that direction. So Mr. Bangs got his divorce by default. Last April Mrs. Bangs succeeded in having the case reopened. It was retried on June 18, before Judge Lauder, and for the sec-ond time a decree of absolute divorce for Mr. Bangs was entered.

Gen. Garcia's Daughter Better.

The Cuban Junta received word yesterday that Gen. Calixto Garcia's daughter, who is ill at Liberty, Sullivan county, was somewhat improved. She is suffering from a hip disease, and it was thought early in the week that she was near death. Miss Garcia has been living at Liberty with her mother ever since the war

250. EACH.—Jerrold's "Mrs. Caudle," "Charles Challey, "Con Gregan," Reid's "Scalp Hun-ter."